

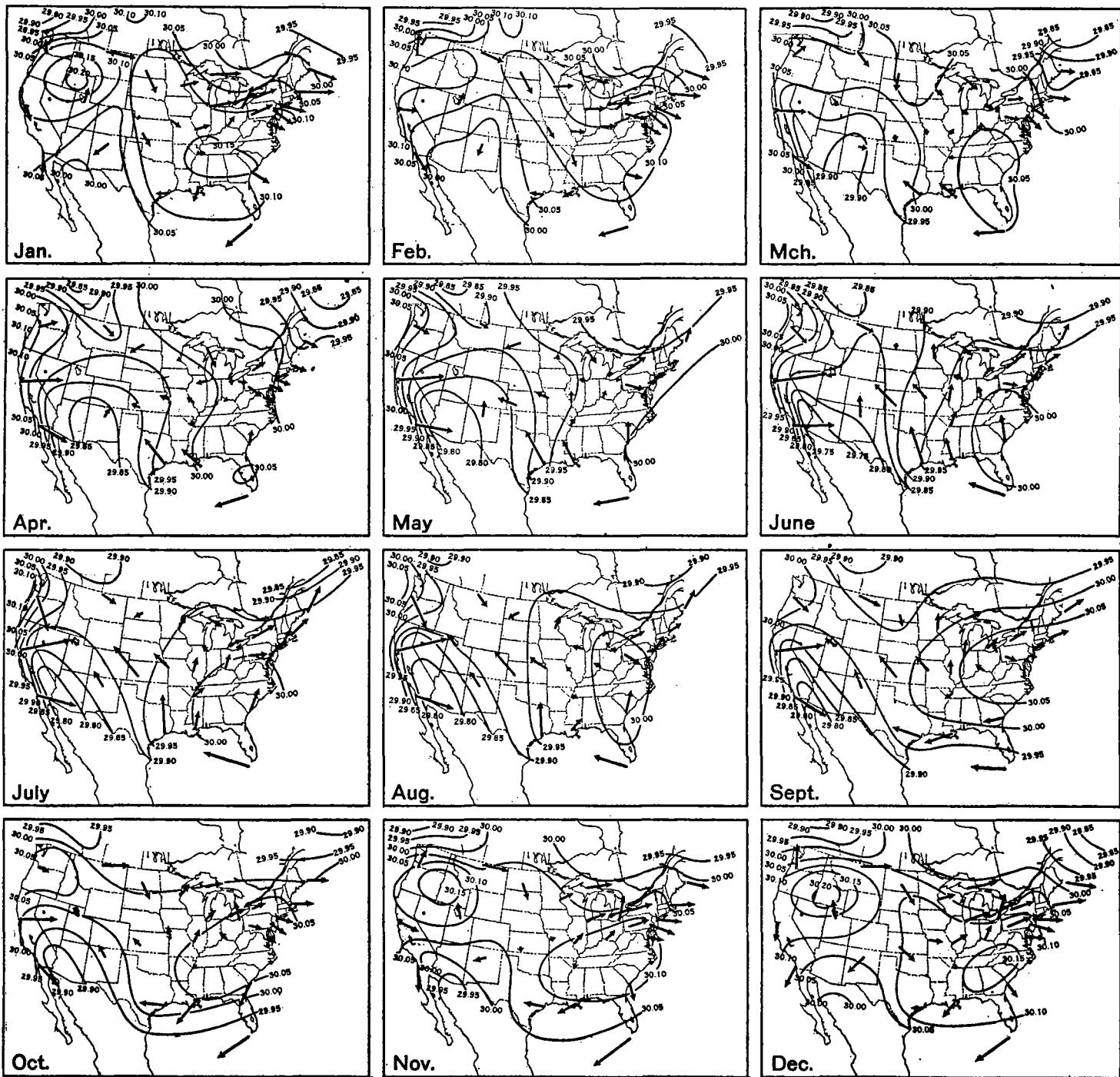
MONTHLY CHARTS OF FREQUENCY-RESULTANT WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES

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The object of this paper is to present to the readers of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW a set of tables and

Chief of the Weather Bureau for the 13 years, 1891 to 1902, inclusive. In these reports were given the "num-



FIGS. 1-12, INCLUSIVE.—Frequency-resultant winds in the United States for each of the 12 months

charts of wind frequency and frequency resultants for the United States.

The data from which these charts and tables were computed were published in the annual reports of the

ber of hours that the wind blew from each of the eight directions, N., NE., etc.," for 28 cities. The data are complete for the 13 years, except at four cities, and at these the record covers more than 12 years.

It has not appeared possible to apply any corrections to the data. The directions are recorded automatically, all directions within $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on either side of N., NE., etc., being recorded as N., NE., etc. This introduces an error that has been discussed by Werenskiold (1). The wind vanes varied in elevation at different stations from 29 feet to 350 feet, and were changed as the stations were moved from building to building with the growth of cities. At the 28 stations no less than 71 different locations were occupied by the anemometers, and only 5 remained in the same location throughout the 13-year period.

Since the average velocity corresponding to each component is not given in the tables, these have been assumed to be equal, and the different directions were weighted only in proportion to their frequency. The frequency resultant has been studied analytically by Terada (2) and empirically by Abbe (3), who has published comparative tables of monthly frequency resultants and ordinary resultants for the 13 months from December, 1893, to December, 1894, inclusive.

The method of computing the frequency resultants has been fully illustrated in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW by Davis (4) and is equivalent to Lambert's formula. This was applied to the percentages of time that the wind blew from each direction in each month and in each of the 28 cities. These percentages and the frequency resultants computed from them are given in Table 1. The frequency resultants have been charted and appear in Figures 1 to 12, inclusive, on page 308. To these charts have been added the monthly sea-level isobars from Bigelow (5).

In interpreting these charts it is to be remembered that the computation has retained only the excess of opposing winds. Hence a small resultant does not mean that there is little wind, but that the winds from opposite direction prevail for nearly equal periods. The symmetric components of cyclones and anticyclones have been eliminated, so that the chief effect of this work has been the elimination of the cyclonic and anticyclonic whirls.

The seasonal or annual march of the resultant winds is brought out in Figure 13, in which the annual march of the resultants at 9 of the 28 cities have been graphed by first drawing the successive monthly resultants from the same initial point, then connecting the final points of the resultants in monthly sequence. Finally all of the resultants, except January, were erased. The direction north is shown by an arrow at the initial point.

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- (3) ABBE, C. A comparison of prevailing and resultant winds. Mo. WEA. REV., vol. 21, 1893, p. 365.
- (4) DAVIS, T. H. Annual wind resultants. Mo. WEA. REV., vol. 30, 1902, p. 519.
- (5) BIGELOW, F. H. Rept. on the barometry of the U. S., etc. Rept. Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1900-1901, vol. 2, Chart 28, following page 638.

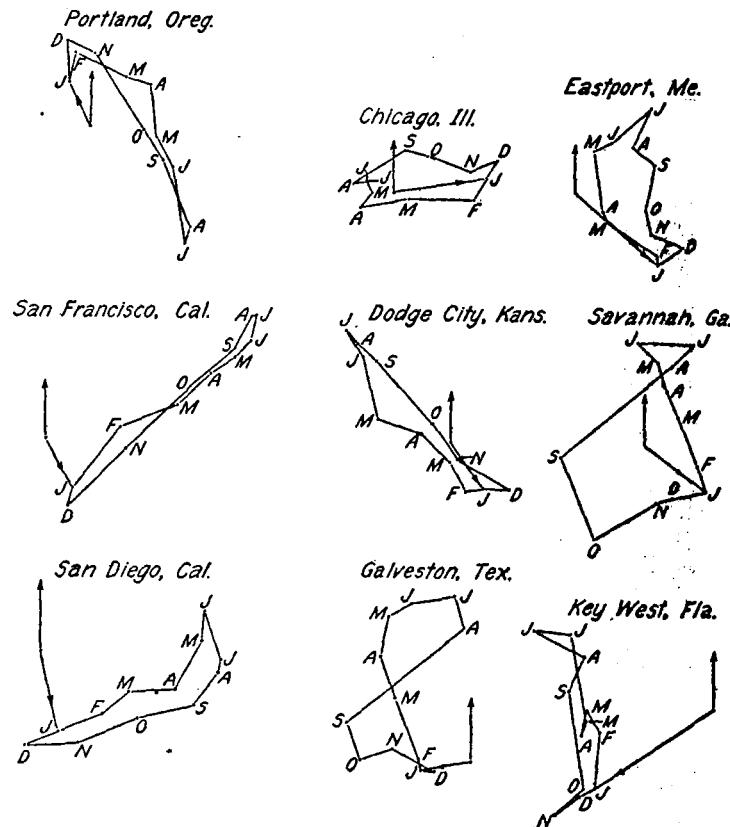


FIG. 13.—The annual march of the frequency resultant at nine cities of the United States, shown by the path of the end of the wind-resultant vectors for the successive months. The base of the vertical arrow is the origin of the resultants. Only the January resultant is drawn. The letters are the initials of the months

Wind direction frequency, and frequency resultant for the 13 years, 1891-1902

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm	Frequency resultant	
	P. ct.	Dir.	P. ct.								
January.....	10	5	11	10	6	3	7	45	4	n 32° w	36
February....	9	6	9	11	5	4	8	44	3	n 32° w	24
March.....	14	10	14	12	6	5	5	31	3	n 2° w	24
April.....	15	10	16	20	7	4	4	21	1	n 62° e	20
May.....	12	11	19	19	9	3	5	21	1	n 62° e	21
June.....	13	8	12	17	11	6	8	23	1	n 8° e	8
July.....	12	9	14	17	12	5	6	22	2	n 53° e	11
August.....	14	10	16	16	12	4	6	19	2	n 56° e	14
September...	12	6	12	15	10	5	6	32	2	n 21° w	15
October....	11	5	12	12	8	6	8	36	3	n 33° w	25
November...	10	7	13	13	8	5	5	37	2	n 22° w	22
December...	10	4	10	10	6	5	10	42	4	n 41° w	35

BOSTON, MASS.

January.....	12	4	4	4	6	17	27	25	-----	n 79° w	56
February....	10	8	6	3	6	13	30	24	-----	n 71° w	44
March.....	8	9	10	5	7	15	24	22	-----	n 73° w	31
April.....	9	14	14	5	7	15	21	16	-----	n 57° w	19
May.....	6	13	16	5	10	20	17	13	-----	n 78° w	11
June.....	6	11	16	4	7	25	21	10	-----	n 72° w	20
July.....	4	7	14	4	8	30	21	11	-----	n 51° w	32
August.....	8	7	16	7	9	22	20	13	-----	n 68° w	20
September...	8	9	12	5	8	22	20	16	-----	n 59° w	26
October....	10	11	8	4	8	20	20	19	-----	n 76° w	30
November...	11	7	5	4	7	19	23	23	-----	n 74° w	32
December...	11	4	4	4	6	22	28	22	-----	n 84° w	50

Wind direction frequency, and frequency resultant for the 13 years, 1891-1902—Continued

SAVANNAH, GA.

	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm	Frequency resultant
	P. ct.	Dir. P. ct.								
January	12	15	8	4	7	15	18	20	28	n 54° w
February	10	13	7	7	10	15	17	20	21	n 70° w
March	8	10	9	10	18	16	13	16	18	s 45° w
April	8	8	9	12	23	14	13	12	20	s 22° w
May	6	8	9	15	25	17	12	8	30	s 8° w
June	6	8	10	18	25	20	9	4	37	s 4° e
July	6	7	6	12	21	30	13	5	41	s 27° w
August	7	9	8	12	22	24	7	1	31	s 20° w
September	11	26	17	15	11	8	6	4	31	n 83° e
October	20	29	11	8	6	5	7	12	38	n 29° e
November	17	18	8	8	8	11	12	17	20	n 14° w
December	16	16	8	7	9	12	13	18	21	n 29° w

Wind direction frequency, and frequency resultant for the 13 years, 1891-1902—Continued

WASHINGTON, D. C.

	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm	Frequency resultant
	P. ct.	Dir. P. ct.								
January	12	11	5	6	18	7	10	23	3	n 52° w
February	14	11	5	6	14	7	10	30	2	n 44° w
March	13	13	8	8	17	5	8	27	2	n 29° w
April	11	12	7	11	18	6	8	26	2	n 45° w
May	10	12	8	10	25	8	8	18	2	s 26° w
June	12	11	6	10	24	11	9	16	2	s 47° w
July	9	8	5	9	29	12	10	16	3	s 36° w
August	14	12	7	9	23	8	8	18	4	s 80° w
September	13	13	9	10	21	9	7	15	3	s 61° e
October	14	15	6	7	18	6	8	23	4	n 26° w
November	13	9	4	6	6	6	9	28	3	n 71° w
December	13	7	4	6	22	8	11	26	3	n 89° w

THE DEPENDENCE OF COASTAL SEA TEMPERATURES OF CAPE COD ON THE WEATHER

By FRANCES VANDERVOORT TRIPP

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the temperatures of the ocean water surrounding Cape Cod and to discover

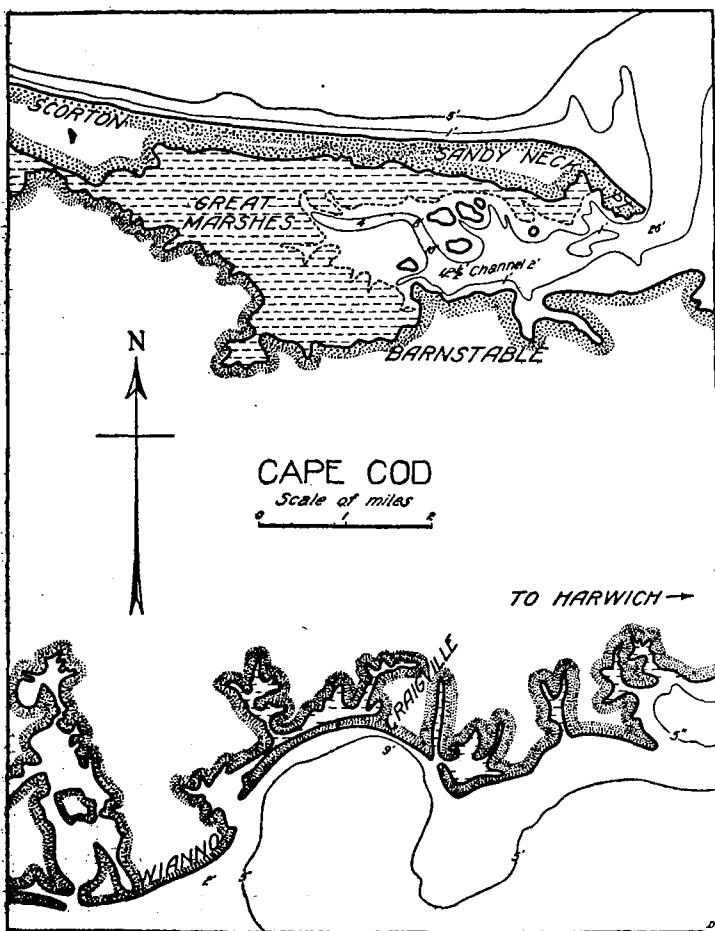


FIG. 1.—Map of Barnstable and vicinity

to what extent the agents, sun, wind and air affect these temperatures. Observations were made at six stations during the summers of 1925 and 1926, three located on the north, three on the south side of the cape. (See map, fig. 1.) Of those on the north side, the first, Barnstable, is situated on Barnstable Harbor, where the tidal rise and fall is between 9 and 10 feet; the second, Sandy Neck Point, forms the entrance to Barnstable Harbor; the third, Scorton Dunes, is located on the outside of Sandy Neck.

All three have deep water at high tide, the first two have exposed flats at low tide. At the fourth station, Craigville, on the south shore, the rise and fall of tide is negligible, the water is always deep; while at the fifth and sixth stations, Harwich and Wianno, with the exception of flood tide, the water is never deep. Conditions at Harwich and Wianno being similar, data from these two stations may be grouped together.

To obtain the water temperatures, a Fahrenheit thermometer was placed inside a heavily weighted ginger-ale bottle which was lowered into the water by a 5-foot string attached near its mouth. After it had filled at that depth it was raised and the thermometer read. All temperature readings not made at that depth are so designated. The time required for the bottle to sink was 4 seconds, required to sink and fill, 22 seconds, required to fill just below the surface, also 22 seconds. The bottle was one-sixth full on reaching the bottom. Owing to the great rise and fall of tide and consequent rapidly moving water in Barnstable Harbor, where most of the observations were taken, the difference in temperature between the surface and 5 feet is in a majority of cases negligible.

Because of the contour of the coast line and its relation to the cold drift from the north, the water along the sandy shores of Cape Cod falls naturally into four divisions: (1) North shore, deep; (2) north shore, shallow; (3) south shore, deep; (4) south shore, shallow. The average summer temperature of the north shore deep ranges from 63° to 66° (the higher figure being found where sunned flats have influence); the average summer temperature of the south shore, deep, remains fairly constant at 74°-75°. Shallow-water temperatures vary more, depending on the interrelation of the factors, sun, wind, and air. To determine the sequence in importance of these factors in influencing local shore temperatures, high-tide temperatures at Barnstable (deep water, north shore, influenced somewhat by sunned flats) will be considered in relation to each factor in turn.

INSOLATION

The greatest number of high-water temperatures came on clear or hazy days; 22 examples of water at 70°-75° occurring on such days, against 14 on partly cloudy and cloudy days. The lowest temperatures and the greatest number of temperatures below 65° were recorded on partly cloudy and cloudy days; there were 16 instances of water 59°-65° on such days, against 11 on clear days. Water below 65° on clear days was due in practically all cases either to an exceptionally strong offshore wind or